

said 'such luck,' 'such luck.' The notes, as has been said, are insect-like in character, especially the first one, which is very lisping, the last note having more volume. The notes are not loud, but may be heard at some distance, and are somewhat ventriloquistic, seeming to come from some general direction but not from any definite spot so that it is impossible to locate the birds easily by their notes.'

While camping at Bass Lake in 1894, we heard one of these birds at 11 P. M., the night being clear and moonlight.—JAMES O. DUNN, *Chicago, Ill.*

**The Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) breeding in North Adams, Berkshire Co., Mass.**—Several years ago I noticed a pair of birds that resembled Bank Swallows flying about a limestone cliff in North Adams. The nature of the place led me to suspect these birds were Rough-winged Swallows, but I was unable to pursue the subject further that summer. This year, on the 28th of June, I found two Swallows skimming over the surface of a small sheet of water near the above-mentioned cliff and quickly satisfied myself, with the aid of opera-glasses, that they were Rough-wings. It soon appeared that they were engaged in feeding their young, which were ensconced within a narrow, inaccessible crevice near the summit of the neighboring cliff, about fifty feet from its base. The old birds would pass entirely out of sight within the crevice; the young were invisible. But on the morning of July 2, when I again visited the place, four or five young birds nearly ready to fly were sitting in a row at the mouth of the crevice, while their parents, resting from their labors, basked in the warm morning sun or otherwise disported themselves after the fashion of their tribe. I shot the male, July 2; the young left the nest, July 3.

The Rough-winged Swallow has never before been known to breed in Massachusetts. Indeed, the only previous notice of its occurrence in the State relates to a single specimen killed in Easthampton by W. S. Clark in May, 1851, as recorded by H. L. Clark in 'The Birds of Amherst and Vicinity,' 1887, p. 49. A single specimen was captured in Suffield, Conn., June 6, 1874 (Bull. Nuttall Ornithol. Club, II, 1877, 21) and another in East Hartford, Conn., in June, 1885 (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., I, 1886, 267). It is known to breed in southwestern Connecticut near Bridgeport (B. N. O. C., IV, 1879, 119) and Stamford (Auk, XII, 1895, 86), near the eastern end of Long Island at Shelter Island (Auk, X, 1893, 369), and in the lower part of the Hudson River Valley as far north as West Point, N. Y. (B. N. O. C., III, 1876, 46). The North Adams locality is only about three miles from the southern boundary of Vermont.—WALTER FAXON, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.*

**Turdus aliciae bicknelli and Otocoris alpestris praticola as Summer Residents of Berkshire County, Mass.**—In 1889 (Auk, VI, 106) I recorded the capture of Bicknell's Thrush on the summit of Mt. Graylock in early

July, 1888, under circumstances which led me to believe that the bird bred there. This year I passed the night of June 29-30 on the top of Graylock and was again greeted, both in the evening and in the morning, by the beautiful song of this Thrush,—the song so admirably characterized by Mr. John Burroughs in 'Riverby,' pp. 47, 49. A hasty search for the nest in the midst of a drenching rain on the morning of the 30th proved unavailing; but the anxiety manifested by the bird when I invaded his domain confirmed my belief that this Thrush breeds on Graylock.

On the 27th of last June I was delighted to find a little flock of six or seven Prairie Horned Larks—probably members of one family—feeding in a ploughed field in North Adams, near the edge of Williamstown. One of them was in full song. This is the place where Mr. J. B. Grimes had told me that this bird breeds (see 'Auk,' IX, 1892, 202). The discovery of the nest of the Prairie Horned Lark near Pittsfield, Mass., by Mr. C. H. Buckingham in 1892 was announced in 'The Auk,' XI, 1894, 326.—WALTER FAXON, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.*

**Notes from Western New York.**—*Plegadis autumnalis*.—A Glossy Ibis was shot at Dunkirk, N. Y., late in April, 1894, by Mr. John W. Ware of that place. Mr. Ware tells me that the bird was wading in shallow water at the time and that he had no difficulty in approaching within gunshot as it was not very shy. The specimen, which I have examined, is in the rich, purplish red plumage of the adult.

**Strix pratincola.**—A male Barn Owl was shot just outside the city limits at Pine Hill on July 18, 1895. I saw it at the taxidermist's a few days later.

**Icteria virens.**—On June 17, 1895, I secured a male Yellow-breasted Chat in a bushy pasture at West Seneca. I first saw the bird two days before, when I spent some time looking for its nest. Also looked for the nest on the above date, but found none. This was the only bird I started. It is the second record for Erie County.—JAMES SAVAGE, *Buffalo, N. Y.*

**Notes on Some Birds of Northeastern Illinois.**—*Pectoral Sandpiper.*—I was somewhat surprised when my friend, Mr. Wallace Craig, brought in a specimen of this species on July 26, 1893, and reported them as common at 'Mud Lake.' This small lake is in the southern part of the city near 83rd Street and Stony Island Avenue. Part of the north shore is free from rushes and very muddy, and seemed to be a favorite feeding ground for Sandpipers. We visited the lake the next day and found this species was abundant and very tame, alighting on the mud-flat within a few feet of us. August 2, we found them in great numbers, easily securing nine, which was as many as we cared for. They would alight on the flat beach while we were wading within twenty feet. August 9, they were not nearly so tame, for pothunters had begun to mow them down.

On June 18, 1894, Mr. Craig observed this species at 'Mud Lake,' and they came within twenty feet of him, while he lay hidden in the grass watching them.